the process chambers after manufacture of the device, they may be loaded in the process chambers just before introduction of the sample, or they may be mixed with sample before loading into the process chambers.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph. Per 37 C.F.R. §1.121, this paragraph is also shown in Appendix A with notations to indicate the changes made.

Of the potential uses for the devices and methods of the present invention, PCR is one important such use, although it should be understood that the present invention is not limited to PCR amplification. PCR allows for analysis of extremely small amounts of target nucleic acid (e.g., DNA) using an excess of two oligonucleotide primers that are capable of flanking the region of the denatured molecule to be amplified and extending the nucleic acid molecule by nucleotide addition from the primers by the action of a polymerase enzyme (such as Taq DNA polymerase) in the presence of free dNTPs (also referred to herein as deoxynucleotide triphosphates and/or deoxynucleoside triphosphates), resulting in a double replication of the starting target nucleic acid molecule. The nucleic acid molecules are again thermally treated to denature, and the process is repeated to form PCR amplification products (also referred to as PCR amplicons).

In the Claims

Please amend claims 12, 31, 38, and 41. The amended claims are provided below in clean form. Per 37 C.F.R. §1.121, amended claims are also shown in Appendix A with notations to indicate changes made (for convenience, all pending claims are provided in Appendix A).

12. **(Amended)** The composition of claim 1 further comprising a triphosphate.